

Chronology of '72 Recording

Odyssey of the Erased Tape:
Never Left Nixon or Aides

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI).—The odyssey of the June 30, 1972, Watergate tape, by all accounts, never stretched beyond the custody of the President or his trusted advisers.

It went as far as Camp David, Md., 40 miles from here, and was also in the hands of officials of the National Security Agency for a time.

Rose Mary Woods, the President's personal secretary, worked on it while attempting to transcribe 30 hours of recordings, and other White House aides kept it in safekeeping.

But at no time did it stray from the sight of its White House keepers, other than when it was locked securely in a vault, according to sworn testimony by President Nixon's assistants and to documents presented to Judge John Sirica.

Segment Obliterated

Yet, inexplicably, according to a panel of court-appointed experts on acoustics and electronics, an 18-minute segment of the tape was obliterated by at least five separate hand motions on a tape recorder.

Gone from the tape is a conversation between the President and then White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman held three days after the Watergate break-in, a conversation that prosecutors regard as crucial in determining when the President first learned of the cover-up of the scandal.

If the White House statements given to the court so far withstand further scrutiny, then the court may look for an explanation in the events before July 13, 1973, which was when presidential assistants began keeping a day-by-day log of the whereabouts of the tapes.

Before that time, the Secret Service maintained sketchy records of the tapes' travels, sometimes noting sign-offs on brown "rapping" paper.

Haldeman Took Tapes

Mr. Haldeman testified before the Senate Watergate committee that he took several tapes home at year from July 9 to 11, but could recall the date of only one. That was a Sept. 15, 1972, post-terrace meeting in the White House. Mr. Haldeman said, and Nixon had asked him to listen to it because the President's recollections of the meeting differed from testimony by his counsel John W. Dean 3d. Mr. Haldeman said no serious questions were raised about the tapes he took home.

Service records by the court turned up no evidence that Haldeman took the June 30 to June 30 recording is also listed by the special Watergate prosecutor's office to be in the White House.

gging Data Sought

Nixon Osteopath

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP).—Prosecutors have been told that neither an osteopath who has treated President Nixon and who is charged with tape evasion was ever the government's electronic lance.

District Judge Charles E. Smith gave the government Friday to prepare sworn testimony on whether any telephone agency had at any time eavesdropped on the President's conversations.

Kenneth Riland, 61, is accused of failing to report income from President Nixon's \$172,000 from former New Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, 4 of his patients, between 1971 and 1972.

U.S. Attorney James E. Ryan said Dr. Riland had "Mr. Nixon only in the White House, where there is electronic surveillance."

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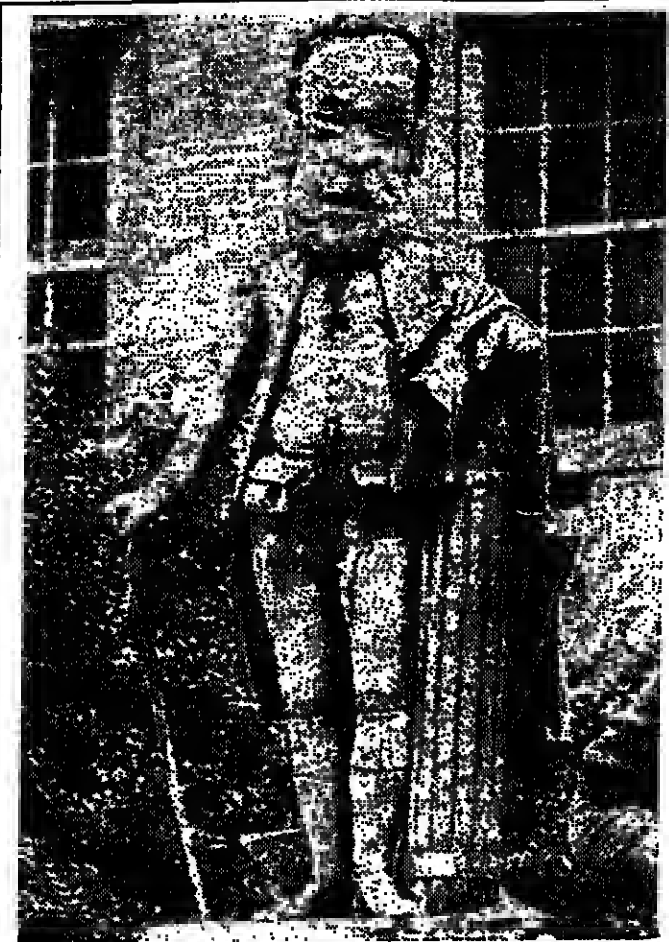
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SHORT-LIVED JOKE—Few people, according to UPI, showed up at a rally on the Capitol grounds in Raleigh, N.C., to support President Nixon Tuesday, but one of them put a papier-mâché mask of the President on a statue of George Washington. Policemen removed the mask after it had been up for 20 minutes.

Nixon Not Liable for Crimes
By His Aides, Saxbe Asserts

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI).

—Attorney General William F. Saxbe said yesterday it would be "bizarre" to hold President Nixon accountable for any illegal activities by his subordinates.

The new Justice Department head challenged the view of presidential responsibility expressed three days earlier by Albert J. Isaacs, Republican counsel to the House Judiciary Committee on the impeachment question.

Mr. Isaacs had said that "within some areas the President should be responsible for the actions of aides, even if he didn't know, for example, that an aide was doing something that would be regarded as an impeachable offense if the President himself did it."

Mr. Isaacs, a Chicago attorney, said the President "can only act through his aides... he appoints them and has to be responsible for them."

Must Show Collusion

Mr. Saxbe told a group of reporters that this was "a rather bizarre theory of American law. We've never been able to impose the illegal activities of the servant to the master. You have to show collusion... or a tie-in, there's no way to get away from it."

The attorney general made his remarks several hours before technical experts told Federal Judge John J. Sirica that an 18-minute portion of one of the Watergate recordings was manually erased.

But his view offered a possible argument for separating the President from responsibility for that action.

Mr. Saxbe indicated several times in the interview, however, that he was not serving as an adviser to the White House on counter-impeachment strategy.

Authorized 3 Tapes

The former Ohio senator, who told newsmen he had authorized three national security wiretaps in his first week as attorney general, conceded that the House could impeach a president on any grounds it chose—even if it is only because "it doesn't like his necktie."

"But you can't take impeach-

ment to the Senate and have much of a trial with that sort of charge," he said. "You can't beat a president over the head with a bag of wind."

Mr. Saxbe declined to express a categorical opinion on special prosecutor Leon Jaworski's contention that the President might be subject to indictment, but said that "even if he were indicted properly somewhere, impeachment would take precedence."

The attorney general also disclosed that Mr. Nixon will recommend legislation in the State of the Union message to regulate the release of information from federal criminal investigation files to other law-enforcement and governmental agencies.

There has been controversy, involving threatened lawsuits, over the adequacy of the existing safeguards on the information collected by the FBI and other law-enforcement investigative units falling into improper hands.

To Law Agencies

Mr. Saxbe also said the legislation would provide that information in Washington files would go only to "local law-enforcement agencies capable of handling it and not to credit bureaus or other private organizations."

He said it would also draw a sharp line of demarcation between official records of arrests, convictions and acquittals collected in Washington and "investigative files" which might include unproven allegations.

The attorney general said the bill would provide access for the individual to his own arrest and conviction record, as a safeguard against the law-enforcement agencies' dissemination of information, but would still protect the secrecy of FBI and other investigative files.

Mr. Saxbe said he had "no great designs for rebuilding" his new department, but said he hoped to improve the effectiveness of the law-enforcement assistance program, which funnels money to state and to police and criminal justice systems. "We're not getting the bang for the buck," he said.

Challenged by St. Clair

Attorney James St. Clair, named by President Nixon to represent him in the Watergate investigation, made it clear in his cross-examination that the White House hopes to demolish the experts' findings.

Mr. St. Clair told Mr. Bolt that yesterday's session that he was "going to talk to my own experts" before resuming his questioning Friday.

Mr. Bolt told Mr. St. Clair he would not have taken the assignment if he had not thought the White House, as well as the Watergate prosecutors, was sponsoring it.

"I thought we were your experts," he protested to Mr. St. Clair.

The White House special counsel showed no sign of relenting on his decision to obtain other advice.

Label Young Report 'Ludicrous'

Nixon's Top Aides Minimize
Meaning of Alleged Spy Ring

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (NYT).—High White House officials sought yesterday to minimize the significance of an alleged military spy ring inside the White House and also characterized as "ludicrous" the confidential report on such activities filed by David R. Young Jr.

The officials, who would not be quoted by name, described the affair as simply the case of a young yeoman who—as one put it—“was told to keep his eyes open and who went ape.”

Sources previously have told The New York Times that Mr. Young's report, one of his last actions as a member of the White House investigation unit known as the "plumbers," concluded that the Pentagon had been receiving National Security Council documents taken from the office of Henry A. Kissinger, then President Nixon's national security adviser.

Mr. Young's report was said to have indicated that a number of military men, including two on Mr. Kissinger's staff, had been involved in an attempt in late 1971 to obtain information on the administration's diplomatic initiatives with China, the Soviet Union and North Vietnam.

Began in 1971

The Young inquiry began after the publication in December, 1971, of the White House India-Pakistan papers, by Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist, and evolved into a full-scale inquiry into Pentagon spy rings, sources have said. The papers disclosed that the White House, while allegedly neutral in that dispute, secretly was "tilting" its policy in favor of Pakistan.

Mr. Young's conclusions, submitted in early 1972 in a report to Mr. Nixon, were depicted yesterday by the White House officials as being "terribly" out of proportion and far overdrawn.

As portrayed by these officials, the action of the yeoman, identified as Charles E. Radford, in passing documents to the Pentagon "didn't make any difference" because the military was being kept fully informed at the time of all Security Council activities. One official depicted Yeoman Radford as an "eager beaver."

A number of reliable sources, including former members of the National Security Council, have flatly contradicted that view in recent interviews, however. These former Kissinger aides noted that, because of the extensive secrecy at the White House, as few as four or five officials were involved in some major policy deliberations and that many details expressly were being kept from the Pentagon.

Radford Activities

The White House officials said that the national security problems posed by the activities of Yeoman Radford revolved around the alleged leaking of classified documents, including the India-Pakistan papers, to Mr. Anderson. Other extremely sensitive materials had been leaked by Yeoman Radford, the officials indicated, before the December publication of the White House minutes of Security Council meetings on the India-Pakistan conflict.

The version of events presented yesterday seemed to conflict with Mr. Nixon's assertion last fall that the national security considerations in the military spying matter—although he did not specifically identify it as such at the time—were of even greater consequence than some of the other issues.

The New York Times reported in December that Mr. Nixon had sought earlier last year to prevent a Justice Department inquiry into the plumbers for fear of compromising a number of government secrets, including Soviet spy working for the United States, a Central Intelligence Agency informant in India and some nuclear-targeting information.

In November, Mr. Nixon told the Associated Press Managing Editors Association that he had sought to limit the plumbers' inquiry "because there were some very highly sensitive matters involved, not only on [Daniel] Ellsberg but also another so sensitive that even Sen. Ervin and Sen. Baker, the chairman and vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee have decided that they should not delve further into them."

Sensitive Matter

A number of Senate sources have acknowledged that the military spying was the other "so sensitive" matter mentioned by Mr. Nixon. Sources said that it was privately discussed last

summer by the White House with Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., and Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn., who subsequently agreed not to investigate it in connection with the then on-going Senate Watergate hearings.

In his November speech, the President also said that "I don't mean... that we are going to throw the cloak of national security over something because we are guilty of something. I am simply saying that where the national security would be served by having an investigation, the President has the responsibility to protect it, and I am going to do so."

When news accounts of the military spy ring first appeared last week, one high White House official commented that public disclosure of the incident would put the "whole military command structure on the line."

The White House officials who discussed the matter yesterday, however, cast the incident in a much lessor light. They described Adm. Thomas H. Moore, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who allegedly received the material, as having been kept fully informed by the White House.

Asked why Yeoman Radford, who has denied the unauthorized passing of any material, was not discharged from the service or in other ways punished, an official noted that "this fellow had a lot of hot stuff and, if you move against him, he could pass it around."

Quietly Transferred

In view of this risk, the official added, it was decided to quietly transfer the yeoman out of the White House. He was then serving as an aide to the military liaison officer assigned to the National Security Council.

The White House officials also confirmed that a member of Mr. Young's investigating team had attempted to blackmail his way into a high-level Defense Department position by threatening last spring to publicly reveal details of the military spy operation. Although the demand was rejected, the officials said, the investigation—who still works at the Pentagon—was not discharged because the White House felt that potential national security damage he could cause by talking precluded such action.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has said that he will begin an informal inquiry into the matter late this week. Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger has begun an informal investigation into the allegations, the Defense Department said yesterday.

Senate Is Told
Nixon Sought
Hughes Funds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (NYT).

—An employee of the Howard Hughes organization has told the Senate Watergate committee that President Nixon personally suggested to him before the 1968 presidential election that he attempt to solicit a campaign contribution from the billionaire industrialist, according to Senate sources.

Richard G. Danner, a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who now manages the Hughes-owned Sands Hotel in Las Vegas, Nev., is understood to have told the committee's staff in an interview that Mr. Nixon, in whose presidential campaign Mr. Danner was then working, had suggested the possibility of obtaining a donation of unspecified size from the Hughes organization.

Told of the source's account of Mr. Danner's testimony, Gerald L. Warren, the deputy White House press secretary, said: "I deny that." He had no further comment.

A total of \$100,000 in \$100 bills was eventually delivered by Mr. Danner to Charles G. Hobson, Mr. Nixon's close personal friend.

But both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Rebozo, who says he received the funds in two equal installments in 1970, have insisted publicly that the President was unaware of the contribution until after the 1972 presidential election.

Produce Strike in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP).—Warehousemen, dissatisfied over wages, struck early today at Hunts Point, the world's largest wholesale produce market, restricting the city's fresh fruit and vegetable supplies.

Soviet Experts Say Dolphins Have
Intelligence of a Child Aged 6 or 7

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Two scientists said today that tests show dolphins have the intelligence of an average 6-year-old or 7-year-old child.

The scientists, at the Moscow Institute of Biology, told the trade union newspaper *Trud* that dolphins are capable of many tasks requiring reasoning rather than reaction.

A. Yabloukov and N. Krushinskaya said dolphins are capable of extrapolation, a basic indicator of higher intelligence. Extrapolation is the application of known values to an unknown situation.

The scientists said dolphins also have a highly developed sense of measurement and perspective, and are able to perceive the size and shape of objects at first glance.

In one test, a ball was hidden inside a cone which was placed among several triangles. The scientists said the dolphins went straight for the cone, whereas animals with lesser intelligence would not immediately have been able to tell the difference between the cone and the triangles.



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

Destruction of Evidence

Well, at least you can say this for it: it is the clearest explanation we have had yet of anything that has come out of the Watergate case. On Tuesday a panel of technical experts jointly selected by the White House and the office of the special Watergate prosecutor testified in Judge Sirica's court that the mysterious 18-minute hum, with variations in its pitch and intensity, in a key presidential tape recording was not the result of some unconscious slip of the foot, as Rose Mary Woods, the President's personal secretary, has suggested. Accidents, as they say—and as the White House did say in court when the gap was first discovered—will happen.

But it is hard to imagine how this could have been anything other than a deliberate happening. As the six experts reconstructed the event, in a unanimous finding, no fewer than five and possibly nine separate erasures had been made within the 18-minute segment by hand manipulation of the tape recorder controls at various points in the course of a portion of tape which was supposed to have recorded a conversation between President Nixon and H.R. Haldeman on June 20, 1972, just three days after the Watergate break-in. Although the experts said none of the 18-minute segment can be reconstituted, they did state their belief that there were fragments apparently "missed by the eraser-head" during which "speech-like" sounds could be detected. The clear implication of their report is that there was a selective erasure of certain portions of the gap, in addition to whatever else was done to it to render it inaudible. So someone manipulated the recorder by hand to effect particular and permanent erasures. That much we know—the only question is who, and why?

The conversation in question cannot be reconstructed from the tape. What remains to be done is to reconstruct the circumstances under which it was erased. From sworn testimony before Judge Sirica, we know of three people who had custody of this evidence recently—the President, Miss Woods, and Stephen B. Bull, a presidential

aide. From the experts' report, we know that the alteration of this evidence was "almost surely" done on Miss Woods's UHER 5000 recording machine. For her part, Miss Woods has given the court what is presumably her best possible explanation of what might have happened—an "accidental" erasure while she was distracted by an incoming phone call—and this, of course, can no longer be taken seriously (if it ever could have been) in the light of the experts' findings. Moreover, the testimony of other White House officials, taken together with that of Miss Woods, is so thoroughly shot through with contradictions and discrepancies that there is no coherent or reasonable explanation on the record, and certainly nothing that can now be reconciled with the findings of the panel of experts.

Judge Sirica will now have to recall the witnesses and perhaps add some new ones during his hearings, which resumed yesterday. Presumably, the complete record will go to a grand jury for a determination as to who may have destroyed this evidence—and why. Hopefully, we will find out the real facts of the matter in due course. But even this would only settle the essential questions with respect to this one missing segment of the President's tapes, and it is not necessary to have the final verdict on that issue to recognize the magnitude of what has now been revealed in the report of the tapes experts. Another crime has been committed. Another event has demonstrated the worthlessness of sworn White House testimony in a federal court on a criminal matter. More proof has been provided—if more were needed—of the utter bankruptcy of the White House defense. In a year or more of all but unbelievable events, one thing few people would believe was that evidence in the possession of the White House would be tampered with in such a crude and readily detectable way as to make its discovery virtually inevitable. What can this represent but utter contempt for the judicial process and for the opinion of the American people? The only answer one can think of is the absence of any defense at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nixon's Nuclear Doctrine

For some two decades, since the advent of the Soviet H-bomb, the dominant concept in American military planning has been that there could be no winners, only losers, in a strategic nuclear war with the Soviet Union. The central aim of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson was "deterrence."

To deter Soviet use of nuclear weapons against the United States and its allies, a "second strike" strategic offensive force was built, capable of absorbing a Soviet surprise "first strike" and retaliating to inflict unacceptable damage on the aggressor's industry, population and urban centers. A fundamental change in this strategy has now been set in motion by President Nixon. Since last summer, as Defense Secretary Schlesinger has now disclosed, the Pentagon has been retargeting strategic missiles to give Mr. Nixon, at his request, the option of fighting a nuclear war, rather than simply deterring one. The development of this so-called "nuclear war-fighting capability" has begun with the retargeting of some Minuteman ICBMs, previously pointed at Soviet cities, for the "counter-force" mission of striking at Soviet missile silos—before they have launched their ICBMs—and at other military objectives.

A change of this kind—which affects momentous issues of national strategy, arms control and the future security not only of Americans but of the whole civilized world—warrants a great national debate, especially since congressional opposition to this course has long been expressed.

Such a debate is vital because of the immediate impact of the new strategy on Soviet military planning, on the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT-2) and on the opportunity that still exists to halt a new arms race in MIRV multiple warhead missiles. Mr. Nixon's decision could become irreversible once both sides test and deploy new counterforce warheads of greater yield and accuracy. The Soviet reaction, moreover, might be based on the assumption that the American capability is designed for a surprise, pre-emptive attack.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Mission

The confidence which "Dear Henry" manages to create on both sides is the best guarantee of his mission's success. As a matter of fact, the major obstacle to an agreement on troop disengagement is a psychological one. The Egyptians fear that once the Israelis are withdrawn to the

Sinai passes, they might remain there for a long time. The Israelis, on the other hand, fear that Sadat might repeat Nasser's move in August, 1970, when he advanced his anti-aircraft rockets to the canal bank 12 hours after signing with the Americans a standstill cease-fire agreement.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

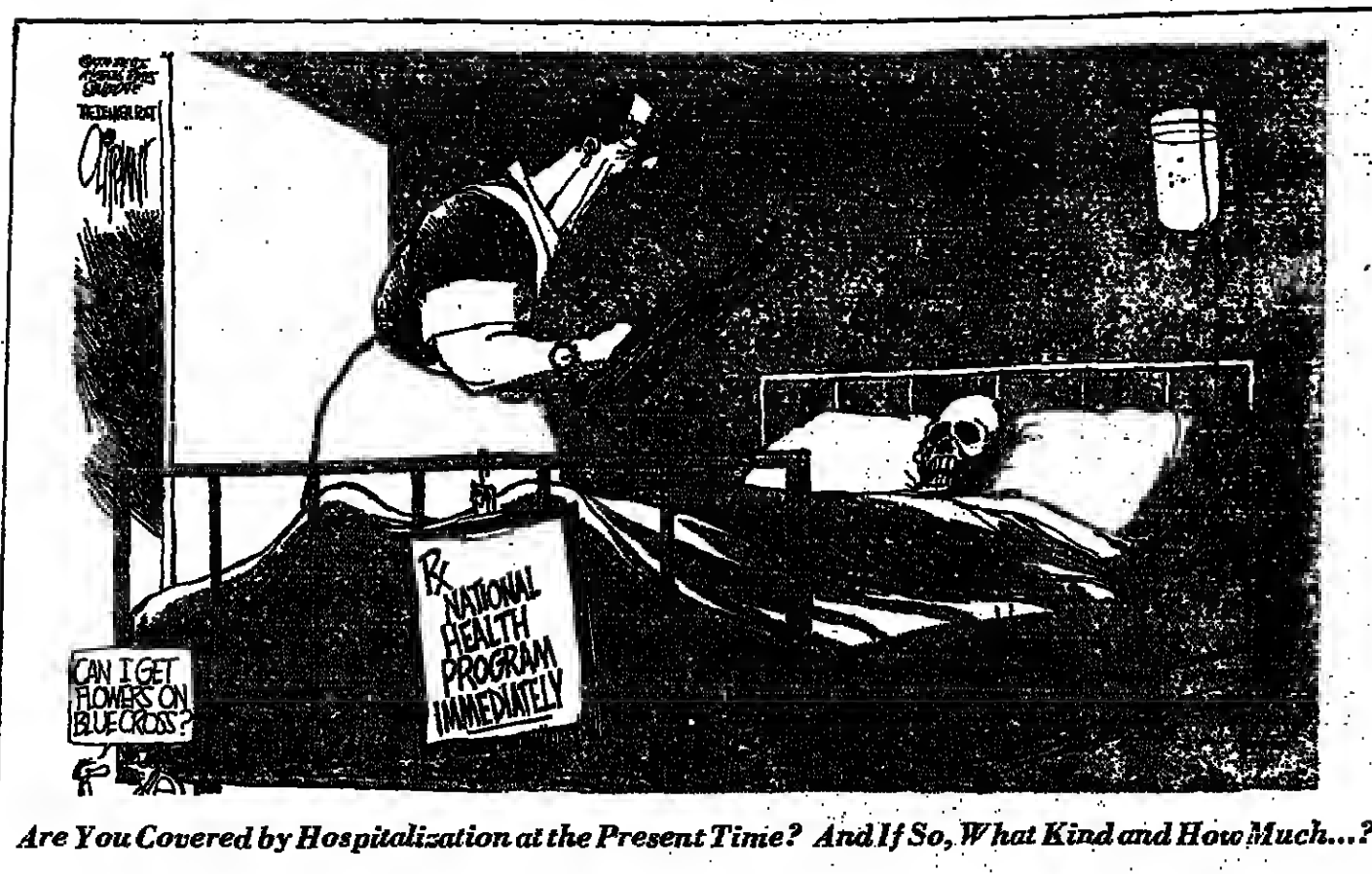
January 17, 1899

CAPE TOWN—There seems to be a continuous amount of trouble in Johannesburg. Passengers who arrived here tonight and who were present at Saturday's disturbances at Johannesburg, confirm the alarming accounts already published of the uproar, which seems to be dragging on. It seems that bands of Boers broke into a British meeting and refused to let the chairman speak. They created quite a disturbance and violence resulted. This pattern has occurred in the past.

Fifty Years Ago

January 17, 1924

PARIS—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (Saturday) and His Majesty the Shah of Persia (Monday) came to applaud the Dolly Sisters in the revue "Ob. Les Belles Filles" at the Palace Theater, which has already established a world-wide reputation. At the end of the performance, the Shah of Persia decided to congratulate personally the Dolly Sisters for the show, "which in luxury, beauty and wit exceeds all that has so far been presented in Paris."



Are You Covered by Hospitalization at the Present Time? And If So, What Kind and How Much...?

Achieving Mideast Peace With a Guarantee

By George C. McGhee

WASHINGTON—In the "Tripartite Declaration of 1950" the United States, England and France, as the great powers with responsibility and influence in the Mideast, stated their determination to protect the existing boundaries of all states in the area against aggression by any other state. Israel and the individual Arab states were included on the same basis. At the same time the three powers reserved limited arm supplies to the area under the control of a Tripartite Committee.

Since it helped alleviate Israeli fears of Arab aggression, as well as the concerns of Arab leaders over possible aggression by Israel or other Arab states, the declaration was generally welcomed and provided increased stability to the area. Although eroded over the years by neglect and even misuse, as in the Anglo-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt in 1956, it has nevertheless been given lip service by succeeding American presidents and, even today, provides the only formal basis for U.S. alliance policy in the area. A venerable and ambiguous policy can sometimes be very useful.

In 1956 Adlai Stevenson, running for the second time for the presidency, urged the inclusion of the Soviet Union as a signatory of the declaration. This proposal was widely criticized and was perhaps premature, since it would have given the Russians the status of a Mideast power which they had not yet earned. Nevertheless, it may have pointed the way to a step which could overcome the present impasse resulting from the recent Arab-Israeli conflict.

'Secure' Borders

It has been proposed that the United States alone guarantee Israel against Arab aggression. This would presumably permit Israel to make territorial and other concessions required for an agreement with the Arabs which, on grounds of security, it would not otherwise deem possible. Israel is, with some justification, determined to end up with "secure" borders by retaining some of the captured territory beyond her 1967 borders, particularly the Golan Heights, where required by the local tactical situation. It is, on the other hand, obvious that there will never be a voluntary agreement by the Arabs to any settlement which is not essentially a return to the 1967 boundaries as called for by the UN resolution of Nov. 22, 1967.

It is this difference, which on the face of it seems negotiable, that poses the greatest single obstacle to a successful agreement. The prospect is made even more tragic by the fact that in reality there are no "secure" boundaries such for either Israel or the Arab states, no matter how they are drawn. Ultimate Mideast security lies only in some type of great-power protection.

The danger in a U.S. guarantee to Israel alone is that it invites the Russians—indeed it makes it necessary for them—to offer similar assurances to the Arab states through an upgrading of their present commitments. This would, therefore, only formalize at a higher and more binding level the present U.S.-Soviet confrontation in the Mideast. A new outbreak of hostilities would be even more likely to bring U.S. and Soviet forces into direct conflict. Such a guarantee would not, moreover, appear even-handed in regard to the Arabs. It would invite no interest in them or indicate what we would do in the event of Israeli aggression.

Alternative

A preferred alternative would be for the outside powers involved—the Tripartite Powers but this time including the Soviet Union—to declare that they will guarantee a peace settlement—and the resulting boundaries—once accepted by the states of the area. This time U.S. ratification should—as was not deemed feasible in 1950—be submitted to the Senate for approval as a treaty. Only in this way can the guarantee be made credible.

Since the Russians are now a

Mideast power in their own right, our invitation to join us would not further enhance their status. They should find in such a guarantee a convenient way to "get off the hook" with the Arabs. Although it will preclude the Arabs winning a new Mideast war, it will also save them from losing one.

The British and French, although they "sat out" the last round of hostilities, should be included. They are traditional arms suppliers in the Mideast and have a residual moral influence there. They would expect to be signatories and could help depolarize a U.S.-Soviet confrontation. It would be tempting to try to include Japan; however, Japan is not an arms supplier, is too vulnerable to the stoppage of Mideast oil and has never had influence in the area.

The new declaration should, as before, emphasize primary reliance on the UN in stopping any conflict. In the event of hostilities, the UN would, through the Security Council, take any steps it considered necessary and feasible to limit and stop the war and negotiate a settlement. Only if it failed would it call on the four powers. The agreement should provide that the four powers would limit their activities to those which can be accomplished external to the area—the denial of arms, blockade and, in extreme cases, air action based outside the area. Any "forces" sent in would be UN forces.

Ground Rules

The problem of defining aggression should be facilitated by

demilitarized buffer zones and a permanent UN Peace and Observer Corps between the opposing forces. In the event there is not agreement among the powers as to a joint course of action following a UN failure to stop aggression, each power would carry out its interpretation of its obligations under the declaration—within the agreed ground rules designed to prevent direct confrontation in the area.

The declaration should pledge the four powers, as did the Tripartite Declaration of 1950, to the creation of a joint arrangement to allocate arms supplies to the various countries of the area. The objective would be to prevent an arms race while assuring all states broad arms parity and discouraging aggression.

The actual settlement including permanent boundaries, demilitarized areas, conditions of access, status of Jerusalem and the Holy Places, satisfaction of the rights of refugees, the problems of Palestine, financial, security and other arrangements would not be dictated by the great powers. If there is to be any hope for permanence, the final settlement must be accepted voluntarily by both sides as the best they can obtain under the circumstances and as one they can "live with."

It is unrealistic, however, to believe that agreement can be reached without influence on the negotiating parties by those states that now support them. Israel and the Arab states are not independent variables in the Mideast equation. They have all been supported by the great

powers since their inception. The level of assurances given by us to Israel and by the Russians to the Arab states affect directly the negotiating sights and bargaining power of the states involved. Too great a support for either side not balanced by support to the other could result in intransigence, overconfidence or renewed war.

Not Pressures

"Pressure" is not the right word to describe discussions between a power and its "protected" state. What is involved is the reaching of an agreement between the two as to the conditions under which support can be provided. It is comparable to a bank's negotiations with a borrower as to how he will use the borrowed funds. In supporting Israel, we must take into account not only whether its aims are legitimate and realistic, but whether they are compatible with the relevant UN resolutions and with our own interests, which any nation disregards at its peril.

The vital element that the four powers alone can supply is the assurance that, once an agreement is reached, it cannot be upset by threats or unilateral action—but only by further agreement. This assurance should provide a powerful incentive on both sides to arrive at a peace settlement.

Mr. McGhee is a former U.S. ambassador to Turkey and West Germany and former under secretary of state for political affairs. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Putting SALT on the Shelf

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, the Washington State Democrat and would-be presidential candidate of his party, currently appears to have eclipsed even Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., as the most often-on-the-air on the whole range of current issues and problems.

Jackson was there early on military matters, support of Israel, the environment and energy. Now he is cashing in on all the hard work and positive position-taking. He is, in short, a man listened to and a man to be listened to, regardless of whether or not one agrees.

The other day Jackson let loose a blast at the American position in the strategic arms limitation talks that is worthy of note. He said that the SALT talks have reached "an impasse" in part, at least, because the Soviet Union not long ago put forward a draft treaty "so one-sided" as to be completely unacceptable to the United States. Others who know about it confirm the Jackson remarks.

Talks in Recession

The SALT talks, known as SALT-2, are now in recession with no agreed date for resumption. It is conceded all around that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the key man on the American side, is too preoccupied with other more pressing issues to pay sufficient attention to SALT.

There is one chief reason, from the American point of view, for pressing negotiations at this time: the outside possibility that a curb could be agreed upon on the deployment of MIRVs, the multiple nuclear warheads on land and sea-based missiles.

The United States now has a three-to-one lead in the number of warheads because the United States has been MIRVing its missiles. The Soviet Union, according to Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, now is testing Jackson has tested new intercontinental missiles, both land and sea-based, "despite the fact that they already enjoy a three-fold advantage" in the throw weight of their missiles, that is, in the

total megatonnage they could hurl at the United States.

The truth is, as in so many past arms control controversies, is hard to get at because truth is relative and there are many asymmetries between the two superpowers. I think it is fair to say, however, that what has occurred in the SALT-2 talks, considered in conjunction with the larger Soviet-American relationship, has taken the bloom off the rose for practically all Americans who follow or participate in these matters.

From this overall view a good many people are coming to the conclusion, one I strongly share, that for the time being SALT should be put on the shelf. This is not to say that the talks should not continue, but that the time when now ripe for striking bargains in order to get a SALT-2 accord.

In the first place, the control of MIRVs is probably impossible. Some argue that there is still a chance of this by an agreement to limit testing and that since testing can be checked, so-called "national means of detection" this would be an acceptable risk. But to me, the preponderant evidence is otherwise: The Russians will not agree to MIRV controls until they reach parity in such devices and then no "national means" can ever make certain there will be no cheating.

In the second place, in the judgment of a number of persons whose opinion I respect, the balance of power is not in danger of changing to a degree that would imperil the security of the United States. It is this point, of course, that men such as Jackson do not accept. The administration position appears to be that while there is no immediate danger, there is a longer-range threat that cannot be ignored. But the time element that may be involved is not easy to agree upon.

Key Time Span

At least, it appears, the problem is not going to become critical in the remaining three years of the Nixon administration—and this is a very important time span. The simple fact, to me, is that President Nixon, assuming he survives for the rest of his term, is in such a weak position

Solzhenitsyn And Questions For the West

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The new volume of Alexander Solzhenitsyn raises policy questions for the West which, if we answer them wrongly, will bring down upon us that curse of history reserved for those despicable men who, though knowing everything they needed to know, declined to act, thus contributing to a crucifixion. Solzhenitsyn is only an individual, but there was never in human history a clearer identification of an individual and a class. Martin Luther King Jr. was representative of the American Negro people, alongside the authority of Alexander Solzhenitsyn as representative of the 200 million people of Russia who have suffered, and continue to suffer, at the hands of the cruel, ruthless tormentors of that wretched country.

The Soviet government does not disguise its feelings about Solzhenitsyn. Any more than the establishmentarians disguised theirs toward Jesus. Now, the publication of "The Gulag Archipelago," they have begun their offensive. It is clearly launched with a certain tentativeness—else they'd have simply ranked him from the streets and shipped him to Siberia.

Though Solzhenitsyn is only one man, his elimination would amount to an act of genocide. It is now as if, 35 years ago, Adolf Hitler had released, for the convenience of the next few editions of the World Almanac, the projections on the diminishing success of Jews alive and well in Germany. Would the West, such circumstances, do anything about it? Or would that be to interrupt the rhythm of detente?

A Victim

Permit a drastic truncation—in just a few sentences—of the experience of just one Soviet victim. This one, an American citizen who innocently, but heroically in Maryland since 1971, required that we should learn of his existence from Alexander Solzhenitsyn. His name is Alexander Dolgyn. He was a clerk with the American Embassy. In 1948 he was seized on the streets of Moscow and would have been kept in Soviet camps, and another 15 years in civilian detention. A cheerful representative of the Workers' Paradise, second in charge of Soviet security called Ryumyn, called in young Dolgyn, who had declined to confess to crimes he had not committed.

"And so," said Ryumyn, politicking, stroking his rubber truncheon which was an inch and a half thick, "you have survived trial by sleeplessness with hood. So now we will try the club. Prisoners don't last more than two or three sessions of this. Let down your trousers and lie on the runway."

"The colonel sat down on the prisoner's back. Dolgyn had intended to count the blows. He didn't know yet what a blow with a rubber truncheon is on the sciatic nerve. The effect is not in the place where the blow is delivered—it blows up inside the back. After the first blow the victim falls in pain with pain and broke his balls on the carpet. Ryumyn beat away. After the beating the prisoner could not walk, and of course, he was not carried. They just dragged him along the floor... [then] Ryumyn went wild, and started to beat him in the stomach and broke through the intestinal wall. In the form of an enormous hernia where his intestines protruded."

The reason Brezhnev and others are so much afraid of Solzhenitsyn is that his indictment isn't of the man Stalin, or even of the man Lenin, whose atrocities figure greatly in his book. His indictment is universal: an indictment of totalitarian society. Brezhnev can no more convincingly denounce Stalin than he can denounce his own sons. The governors of the Soviet Union cannot break with their own past without walking, unmanacled, to Red Square, to act a torch upon the flame.

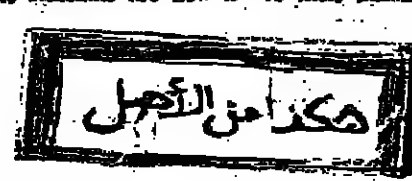
This is the moment not for bureaucratic response, but for gallant response, and those of us who know Henry Kissinger well that he will take the initiative. If a hair of the head of Solzhenitsyn is harmed in this book, His Indignation is universal: America will suspend all cultural exchange with the Soviet Union beginning immediately.

Two. An absolute embargo, for a mourning period of one year, will be imposed on commerce of any kind with the Soviet Union and against any purchase of goods of any kind from them.

Perhaps Solzhenitsyn requires martyrdom, fully to accept his work to the service of humanity. Perhaps, even he desires it. But we cannot willingly play the role of Pontius Pilate.

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U.S. Defers Talks on Basing Naval Task Force in Greece

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Worry about the durability of a new military leadership in Greece and its foreign policy has led the administration to defer discussions on basing a naval task force in Greece, American officials reported yesterday.

The officials said the pause was ordered last month by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger after the coup in which a group of rightist Greek Army officers overthrew President George Papadopoulos Nov. 23.

Administration officials noted that during the Arab-Israeli war, the United States had to fly in and out of Greek bases to help supply Israel while permitting the supply planes to fly over the Red Sea.

Rights Ruling in U.S. Loses in High Court

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—An effort by civil rights advocates to halt an alleged conspiracy against blacks among law enforcement officials in California failed yesterday in the Supreme Court.

Reversing a decision that the blacks were entitled to seek an injunction against local judges and prosecutors, the high court ruled 5-3 that their complaints did not add up to a real case of conspiracy, the constitutionality of which was in question.

A five-judge majority also held that issuing an injunction against state judges would amount to interference unwarranted by the facts of the case—nothing less than an outgoing federal audit of state criminal records—that should be handled by the state courts.

Ex-Rep. Cooley, in Congress for 32 Years, Dies

WILSON, N.C., Jan. 16 (AP)—Former Rep. Harold D. Cooley, 76, D., N.C., died of emphysema yesterday.

Mr. Cooley served in Congress from 1934 until he was defeated for re-election in 1966, and for 18 of those years he was chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

More liberal and internationalist than many of his Southern colleagues in the House, Mr. Cooley supported foreign aid and lower tariffs.

After leaving the House, Mr. Cooley became a lobbyist for sugar-producing nations, notably Thailand and Liberia.

Paul Getty Museum Opens in California

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16 (AP)—A reproduction of an ancient Roman villa built as a museum to house the art collection of oil tycoon J. Paul Getty, opened today in Malibu near his home.

Mr. Getty, who spends most of his time in London, has supervised the \$10-million project over the past three years. He did not end the opening.

The museum is a copy of the villa of the Roman emperor Augustus in the ruins of Herculaneum, destroyed by Pompeii an eruption of Vesuvius.

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Olof Palme, the Swedish premier, concentrating on his game during a table tennis session in Stockholm.

Coupons Tied to Residence

U.S. Gas Ration Plan—If Needed—Outlined

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Gasoline coupons will be issued to all licensed drivers who are at least 18 years old under the U.S. government's proposal for rationing gasoline.

The plan was spelled out yesterday by the Federal Energy Office for public discussion and comment. There has been no decision whether rationing will, in fact, be necessary.

Under the plan, made public by energy chief William E. Simon, the number of coupons and thus the amount of gasoline rationed to each individual would depend on residence.

Drivers living in areas with low population density would get relatively more gasoline coupons than city residents, and those in areas of poor mass-transit facilities would receive more than those

in areas with well-developed mass-transit systems.

Right members of Congress, meanwhile, including some of the most influential on energy matters, have urged a 90-day freeze on oil prices.

Call Policy Inapt

"The principal factor creating runaway inflation in the United States is the administration's misguided and inept energy policy," the eight said in a joint statement today.

The congressmen urged public support for emergency legislation to bar windfall oil-industry profits during the fuel shortage and to force oil companies to disclose "the true nature of the energy situation."

Among the signers were Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee; Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., chairman of the Senate Interior Committee; and Sen. John Pastore, D., R.I., vice-chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

John Sawhill, deputy director of the Federal Energy Office, said today that the government would face its greatest pressure to impose gasoline rationing this summer as gasoline usage rises sharply.

Mr. Sawhill said, however, that the proposed rationing plan, unveiled by his office, would be ready to go into effect on 60-day notice.

He said that the chances are 50-50 that the nation will be required to undergo gasoline rationing for the first time since World War II.



TINY TAXI—Honolulu cabdriver waving from Volkswagen cab that was recently added to regular-sized fleet because of the energy crisis. By law all cabs have an assigned number on their lighted rooftop emblem; some are in three figures; note the fraction above.

Payoffs Alleged on TV Rights For '76 Olympics in Montreal

By William Borders

MONTREAL, Jan. 16 (AP)—A member of the Canadian Parliament said in an interview yesterday that he had received "strong indications" that the American Broadcasting Co. had made a political payoff before it was granted coverage rights to the 1976 Olympic Games here.

Otto J. Jelinek, a 33-year-old opposition member from Toronto, had charged earlier in Parliament that the National Broadcasting Co. had been asked for a \$5-million payoff, but had refused to pay.

Spokesmen for both networks, as well as for the Olympic organizers in Montreal, denied the charges.

In the interview, Mr. Jelinek, a former figure skater who represented Canada in the 1960 Olympics, amplified questions that he had raised on the floor of the House of Commons on Friday. He said that the allegations he raised had come from sources within the networks and

within the Olympic organization, and that he hoped to be able to document them in the next few weeks.

Cites Liberals

Mr. Jelinek declined to say who he thought had demanded the payoff in either case.

He said that he did not know the amount of the payment that he thought ABC had made, but asserted that the money had gone to the Quebec Liberal party. The provincial government, like the federal government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, is Liberal, and Mr. Jelinek is a progressive Conservative.

In New York, James R. Spence Jr., who as vice-president of ABC Sports helped to negotiate the \$25-million contract in 1972, said of the charge: "It's absurd. It's irresponsible. It's 100 percent false. ABC did not make any payoffs to anyone."

Alleged Approach

Mr. Jelinek's allegation relating to NBC was that Carl Lindemann Jr., a vice-president of the network, "was told point-blank that he would have to kick in \$5 million to the party if he wished to negotiate a contract for coverage."

Mr. Lindemann was recovering from surgery yesterday and was not available for comment. But the network issued a statement saying that "NBC denies without qualification reports that it was asked to make a financial contribution" to get the coverage rights.

The statement did recall that NBC had "objected strongly" late in 1972 that ABC had won the contract without competitive bidding.

U.S. Airlines Get Jet Fuel Offers At Inflated Price

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Executives of several major airlines said yesterday that they were being offered, through mysterious intermediaries, millions of gallons of jet fuel at inflated prices while many of their regular sources of supply were running dry.

The director of fuel purchasing for Pan American World Airways said that since early December his company had received 24 offers to sell more than 30 million gallons of jet fuel at prices up to 300 percent higher than the regular market price.

F.C. Wiser Jr., the president of Trans World Airlines, said a caller last weekend offered him fuel at 46 cents a gallon—almost three times the current market price.

In several cases, the identities of sellers have been turned over to the office of federal energy administrator William E. Simon for investigation.

All of the companies questioned said they had not purchased any of the fuel, although a representative of Pan American said his company might be forced to do so in the future.

Noninees Chosen For Ford's Seat

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 16 (UPI)—State Sen. Robert Vander Laan scored a decisive victory yesterday in a Republican party primary election to replace Vice-President Ford in the congressional seat he held for 25 years.

With all 282 precincts reporting, the 43-year-old former high school teacher polled 34,793 votes, more than double the 15,341 received by his closest rival, Kent County District Attorney James Miller.

In the Democratic primary, attorney Richard F. Vander Veen, 51, who was defeated by Mr. Ford in 1968, ran unopposed.

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100 Young Rightists in Italy Are Facing Subversion Charge

By Paul Hoffman

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP)—More than 100 young rightists have received court notices that they may have to stand trial on charges of attempting to subvert the democratic system in Italy.

All of them are classified as extreme Neo-Fascists, and some are described by the police as pro-Nazi.

"The emergence of a neo-Nazi movement here, tiny though it is, seems bizarre," a police officer said. "After all, we Italians never enjoyed Mussolini's alliance with Hitler, and we shook it off and fought the Nazis in the last stage of World War II. And yet, the evidence is there that a few Italian youngsters fall for neo-Nazism."

Some of the ultrarightists who are being investigated have criminal records for having taken part in street fights or in the many bombings in Italy since the late 1960s. Many more are suspected of such activities.

Police experts say that most of the young extremists have for years drifted from one fringe group to another. "These organizations are believed to have a total membership throughout the nation of no more than a few thousand people, most of them under the age of 30."

Group Outlined

The two largest groups on the rightist fringe are National Vanguard and New Order. The second group was outlawed by the government in November after about 30 members were given prison sentences and other penalties for Neo-Fascist activities.

New Order is said to be operating underground now, however. The group's name is the term Nazi Germany used to describe the domination it planned to impose on Europe once it had won the war.

In northern Italy during the last few years, several anti-Semitic incidents—such as the desecration of Jewish tombs and arson attacks on synagogues—have been attributed to tiny splinter groups of neo-Nazis.

The current court action is based on a 21-year-old law making it a criminal offense to revive the Fascist party, which is banned under Italy's republican constitution, or to subvert the democratic system.

New Order and other ultrarightist groups are formed by dissidents from the mainstream of Neo-Fascism, the Italian Social Movement-National Right Wing, which is legal and professes to accept the rules of parliamentary democracy. This organization, one of Italy's seven major political parties, won 6.7 percent of the

votes in the nationwide parliamentary elections in May, 1972.

The inquiry into the activities of rightist fringe groups ties in with an investigation of an alleged rightist plot in northern Italy. Four men are in prison on charges of having planned terrorist attacks and a military-style takeover of the government. The suspects allegedly drew up a list of 1,617 people who were to be "executed" in the rightist coup.

The investigation of the alleged conspiracy has been extended to the armed forces. On Sunday, an army officer, Maj. Amos Spaziani, was arrested after an arsenal of weapons and broadcasting equipment were found in a search of his quarters in Verona.

Police in Florida Probing Crash Of Drug Plane

POMPANO BEACH, Fla., Jan. 16 (UPI)—The police today tried to establish the identity of three men who were killed when their twin-engine plane, loaded with marijuana, burst into flame and crashed near an unattended beachside apartment building.

The plane crashed Monday night in a densely populated area. No one on the ground was injured.

Investigators said much of the marijuana was burned so it was difficult to estimate how much had been aboard. U.S. Customs investigators said they queried the haul at about a ton, or roughly \$500,000 worth.

It was not known where the flight originated, but federal officials said a matchbook found in the wreckage indicated it might have been Jamaica.

Australia Floods Appear to Ease

SYDNEY, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—Australia's worst floods in more than a century—which have killed 15 people and stranded hundreds—appeared to be easing today.

Damage from the month-long floods was estimated at well over \$100 million (Australian).

Weather officials reported that rains had eased, causing floodwaters to recede.

The only danger remained in southern New South Wales and Victoria states where a "wall of water" was expected next week as the floods moved south along already swollen rivers from Queensland.

King's Ransom

12 years old A distinctly superior SCOTCH

"I was in Brazil a few years ago when they declared 1,000 old cruzeiros equal to 1 new one. Something like that is going to happen with the dollar."—Dr. Franz Pick

In an exclusive interview with *Money International*, Dr. Pick, internationally famous master of monetary affairs, warns that most devaluations and runaway inflation lie ahead for America.

How many more dollar devaluations does Dr. Pick foresee in this decade?

"Endless. We may have another devaluation next week... or... in eight months. The dollar will be wiped out."

What will this mean for the economy?

Dr. Pick's answer: "If the currency doesn't work, the country cannot work. The destiny of the currency is, and will be, the destiny of the nation."

What lies ahead for the stock market?

"Panic."

What's Dr. Pick's outlook for inflation?

"Very bad... My inflation indicator is Reppeider Farm Road. Twelve years ago, I paid 16¢ a loaf. Last week, I paid 30¢... I believe this year we are going to have a 15% to 20% increase in the cost of living. If that happens, we will come close to bankrupting all pension funds."

Runaway inflation a serious possibility?

"Argentina, Brazil and Chile are a few countries suffering from runaway inflation now... I was in Brazil a few years ago when they declared 1,000 old cruzeiros equal to 1 new one. Something like that is going to happen with the dollar... Soon we will go through the wringer."

These excerpts are a brief sampling of the *Gold & Silver Newsletter's* exclusive interview with Dr. Pick. Trade wars, a new currency to replace the dollar, bankruptcy of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the oil shortage are a few of the other subjects Dr. Pick discusses.

And most important of all, Dr. Pick shows why inflation, devaluations and even runaway inflation need not wipe you out. He shows you how to protect your assets. He reveals 4 immediate purchase!

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Ozmopolitans And a Yellow Brick Road

NEW YORK (NYT).—"The road to the City of Emerald is paved with yellow brick," said the witch, "so you cannot miss it." And so, Dorothy and Toto, Scarecrow, Tin Woodman and the Cowardly Lion bound down the yellow brick road to see the Wizard of Oz.

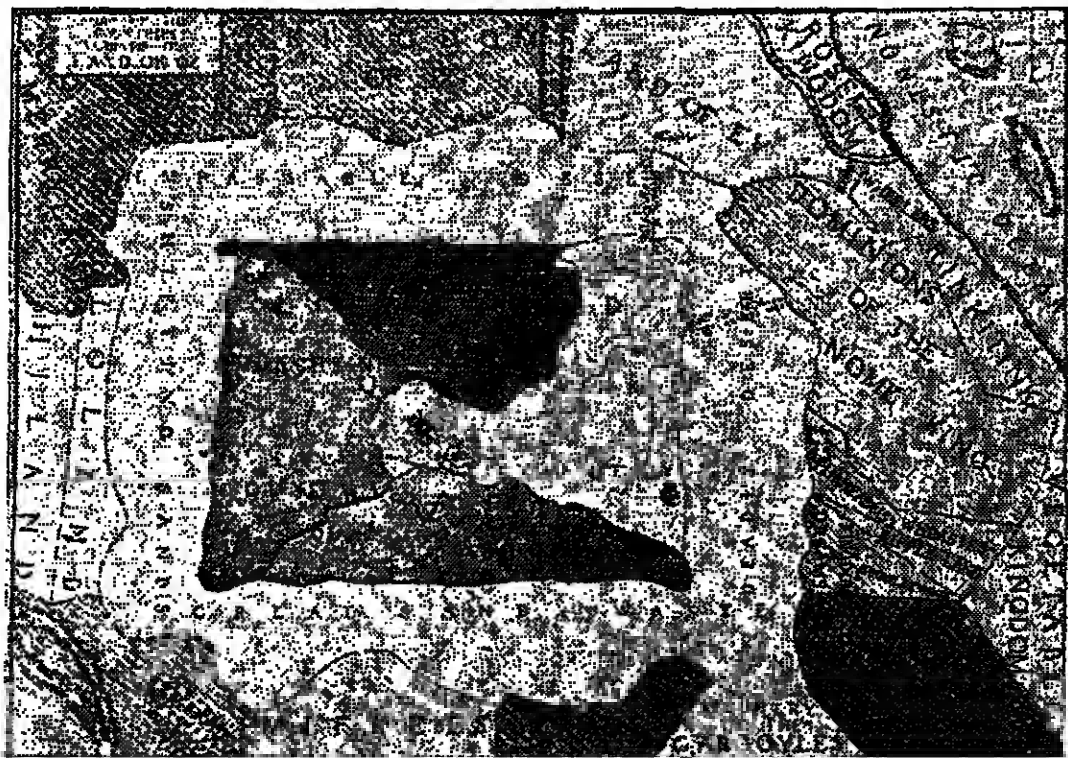
One of this century's 15 best-selling books, with more than five million copies printed, Lyman Frank Baum's "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" was first published in 1900 and has never been out of print.

Millions of children—and adults—have read of the adventures of Baum's motley fiveome in Munchkin Country, where winged monkeys and wicked witches run wild, and other millions have seen the Land of Oz in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's 1939 production with Judy Garland which is annually shown on television.

But for the students of Oz, there is more to the story than fantasy or amusement. How many people live in the Emerald City? What kind of dog is Toto? Where is the Oz continent situated? Where does its name come from? Is there a second yellow brick road? Now, 23-year-old Michael Patrick Hearn, since 10 a collector of Mr. Baum's works, has come up with some answers—in his recently published "The Annotated Wizard of Oz," which sells for \$15.

The 384-page book, encased in bright yellow and green (for the Emerald City), footnotes the Oz story with references to Mr. Baum's life and other writings. The volume is the latest addition to Clarkson Potter's series of annotated classics famed for "The Annotated Alice" (of Wonderland).

Besides his own personal research, Mr. Hearn incorporates facts and theories by other Oz scholars, friends of his through



Lyman Frank Baum's map of Oz.

membership in the International Wizard of Oz Club.

The club, which now has 1,200 members, was founded in New York in 1937 by Justin Schiller, who then was 12. Now a dealer in antique children's books, Mr. Schiller said that members "want to foster a sense of scholarship about L. Frank Baum."

First Edition

Mr. Schiller said that a first edition—first printing—of "The Wizard of Oz" can go for as high as \$1,000.

As the story goes, Mr. Baum was telling Dorothy's adventures to his children and friends when someone asked him the name of this fantasy land. He glanced around the room, eyes focusing on the drawers of a file cabinet marked A-N and O-Z, and Oz was born.

"Baum the man was as fascinating as anything he ever wrote," Mr. Hearn writes. Mr. Baum, who was born in a small upstate New York town in 1856,

was a newspaper reporter, actor, traveling salesman and author of musical comedies. His great pleasure, Mr. Hearn writes, was "family hour," when he would read books or his own stories aloud to his sons.

Mr. Baum, who died in 1919, had four sons and, according to his eldest, Frank Joelyn, would have loved to have had a daughter. And Dorothy is the name he would have given her.

"This he will never be able to do," the son wrote in a letter, "so he used the name for the little Kansas girl who was carried away to the land of Oz by a cyclone."

The Baums named their cocker spaniel Toto, Mr. Hearn writes, but Dorothy's companion was probably intended to be a mongrel. As to how many people live in the Emerald City, a well-respected estimate is 57,318 citizens. When Mr. Baum brought his Wizard manuscript to the George M. Hill publishing company in 1899, he planned to call

it "The Emerald City." But Mr. Hill refused, saying that his book with a jewel in its title was doomed to failure. After several changes they finally settled upon "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz."

At first librarians were critical of the book. They said the characters presented a low moral image. Mr. Schiller, however, attributes the initial reaction of the librarians to the fact that the book was poorly bound and the librarians had to keep sending away for new copies.

At the time of publication, a review of the "Wizard" in the New York Times stated: "A scoreless stuffed with straw, a tin woodman and a cowardly lion do not, at first blush, promise well as moving heroes in a tale when merely mentioned, but in actual practice they take on something of the living and breathing quality that is so gloriously exemplified in the 'Story of the Three Bears' that has become a classic."

The Smithsonian's Rewriting of Jazz History

By Leonard Feather

LOS ANGELES—The Jazz Program of the Smithsonian Institution, a belatedly added department of that repository of Americana, has released a six-LP volume, "The Smithsonian Collection of Classic Jazz."

The preservation, in this durable and prestigious form, of a vital part of this country's culture surely called for a compendium as eclectic as possible, taking in every school of thought and avoiding any suggestion of special pleading. The contents of the album reveal that, on the contrary, an opportunity for the experts to close ranks and produce just such an anthology has been irretrievably lost. The blame must be laid at the doorstep of the institution itself, which made the fatal flaw of delegating authority for the final selections to one man.

In determining what have been the most significant and catalytic products of an art form whose historians differ so widely in their opinions, the only logical course was to form a committee, in which divergent views could have been pooled to produce a truly representative collection.

Martin Williams, who picked the 32 tracks (six of them excerpts), is a scholarly man whose integrity is unquestionable. Though his writing style tends toward the stiffly academic, he produced, in his several books and many magazine articles, a substantial body of work reflecting his deeply held convictions. He is strongly opinionated (among critics, "opinionated" refers to someone whose views differ from your own); but his sincerity and sense of ethics cannot be gainsaid. Still, he was no more capable of handling this vast project objectively than I would have been.

The collection suffers less from a lack of great music than from a shocking imbalance in the number of selections allotted to certain artists and in the countless errors of omission. Nobody can argue against Mr. Williams's conviction concerning the peerless stature of Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong and Charlie Parker in their respective areas; yet by according them a total of 21 tracks, along with no less than six for Thelonious Monk (of whom Mr. Williams has long been a fierce partisan) and three to Jelly Roll Morton, more than one-third of an album covering a half-century span (1915-1968) is devoted to a mere six men and their groups. When you consider that almost the entire last side is given over to an interminable 21 1/2 minutes of Ornette Coleman, the inequalities become even more glaring.

In the process of accommodating this handful of artists, Mr. Williams has completely eliminated the hands of Chick Webb and Benny Goodman—a move that must be incomprehensible to such swing era experts as George Shearing, author of "The Big Bands," who molded Webb and who once called Goodman the greatest jazz virtuoso of them all; or to John Hammond, who as a critic and talent scout in the 1930s felt that Webb was vastly underrated, and who helped Goodman organize his band. Omitted too are the orchestras of Andy Kirk, Woody Herman, Stan Kenton, Benny Carter and (except for a single, untypical track) the magnificent Jimmie Lunceford band.

It is disturbing to observe that such monumental enterprises as this have the effect of rewriting history. A more democratic selection process would have ensured the inclusion of Ray Charles and Nat King Cole; of Red Norvo, the original multi-instrumentalist pioneer; of the first two great jazz violinists, Joe Venuti and Eddie South; of the precedent-setting interracial partnership of guitarist Eddie Lang and Lonnie Johnson; of such tremendously influential trombone predecessors as Jack Teagarden (who is also

absent as a singer); Milt Mole and Bill Harris; of Adrian Rollini, Bud Freeman, Stan Getz, Paul Desmond, Gerry Mulligan, all contributors to the evolution of the jazz saxophone; of pianists Wes Montgomery and Django Reinhardt (chronically Mr. Williams includes the Modern Jazz Quartet's version of a tune dedicated to Django, but Reinhardt himself is ignored); and of such indisputably important small groups as the original Dixieland Jazz Band, the West of the kind ever heard on record, and the John Kirby Sextet, by far the most successful small orchestral combo of the swing era.

Unless the committee policy can be adopted for a later volume, it seems unlikely that there will be any rectification for this library of exclusions. Mr. Williams, in good faith no doubt, is convinced that, for example, Pee Wee Russell was not an important enough contributor to be worth representing, and that Dizzy Gillespie (a figure who with Charlie Parker shared credit for the development of the bebop era) had to be confined to two numbers while Parker is heard in seven. Two other trumpeters greatly admired by Gillespie, Bobby Hackett and Charlie Shavers, are left out in the cold.

It is much to Mr. Williams's credit that he accomplished a coup in preserving 17 record company masters to allow their masters to be used. Nor is the album lacking in true masterpieces: Louis Armstrong's "West End Blues" is there, Bix Beiderbecke's stunning "Singin' the Blues" choruses, Fats Waller in a rare, pensive mood on "Ain't Got Nobody," Meade Lux Lewis bounding out his original "Honky Tonk Train Blues," Coleman Hawkins' "Body and Soul" and several of Duke Ellington's incomparable, along with Bessie Smith, Billie Holiday, Ella Fitzgerald—but Mildred Bailey is conspicuous by an omission of which I'm sure John Hammond must strongly disapprove.

In pointing out the collection's shortcomings, I am not suggesting that quantity was more important than quality, but rather that a more cautious screening process could have revealed potential students with an abundance of both and in less disputable proportions.

As for the apocalyptic development of the past decade (jazz-rock, space music, electronics and such innovations as Rahsaan Roland Kirk and Mahavishnu), this entire era is given extremely short shrift. Except for the 1965 Cecil Taylor item, there is nothing in the album less than 10 years old. Any dictionary will confirm that antiquity is by no means an essential qualification for a classic.

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As for the apocalyptic development of the past decade (jazz-rock, space music, electronics and such innovations as Rahsaan Roland Kirk and Mahavishnu), this entire era is given extremely short shrift. Except for the 1965 Cecil Taylor item, there is nothing in the album less than 10 years old. Any dictionary will confirm that antiquity is by no means an essential qualification for a classic.

A Temptation

Because inevitably it includes so much great music, and because of its reasonable price (\$20 plus postage), I was almost tempted to recommend the collection, overlooking its gross deficiencies. But to do so would be to slight, as Mr. Williams has slighted, too many giants who deserve a place in every musical hall of records. There is a booklet with 22 illustrations, a brief history covering ground that has been gone over in a score of books. Mr. Williams's track-by-track analysis of the music (occasionally quoting other writers) and a selective bibliography in which the field is led by, of all people, Martin Williams, with four books (tied with Whitney Balliett, who as an interpreter of jazz in prose terms far outdistances all of us).

A press release states that the Smithsonian compilation took two years to assemble. It would be an exaggeration to claim that the laboring mountain scarce brought forth a mouse; yet it would not be out of line to suggest that this was a regrettably shorthanded exercise in animal husbandry.

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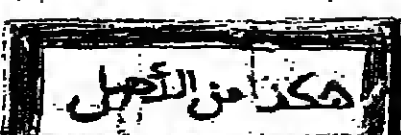
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IMF Planning Strategy on Oil Price Rise

Arab Nations' Funds Would Be Recycled

By Fred Coleman

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP)—Some of the world's leading financial experts are planning to meet in Rome on a way to cushion the economies of rich and poor nations against damage from the oil price rise.

Delegates to an International Monetary Fund meeting said the agreement taking shape is general and details could still take several months to work out.

The key proposal, put forward by IMF managing director, Sir James Callaghan, was that the 126-nation IMF would act as sort of middleman between oil-producing and oil-consuming countries.

Essentially, Mr. Callaghan's plan would use IMF resources to safeguard Arab investment abroad. The Arab states would thus be encouraged to invest their oil earnings in the countries of their customers, thereby easing the monetary strains caused by the energy crisis.

Likely to Be Endorsed

This plan is called recycling. It is expected to be endorsed by the IMF committee of 20 finance ministers which meets here tomorrow and Friday.

The recycling plan is one of several ideas being discussed here Monday by preliminary meetings of expert committees.

According to official estimates, the fourfold increase in oil prices in recent months is expected to cost the industrialized nations some \$30 billion this year in added import bills.

Unless some of this money can be channeled back in investments, through something like a recycling plan, the industrialized nations face dangers of weakening economies and declining currencies.

How It Works

The recycling plan, according to informants, could work like this: Saudi Arabia, for example, as an extra \$10 million in oil earnings which it uses to buy capital drawing rights in the IMF. The SDRs, sometimes called paper gold, are a new reserve unit in the international monetary system.

The SDR would be valued in terms of several currencies. It could therefore be safer to hold than the dollar or any other single currency. It would also be a rate of interest and be backed by the full resources of the IMF.

The IMF would then take the \$10 million from Saudi Arabia and lend it out to, say, Italy, or any other country suffering monetary strains from the energy crisis.

Perhaps Most Encouraging

Perhaps most encouraging, delegation sources said, is that Saudi Arabia, the Pakistan-born governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, spoke in favor of the recycling plan at preliminary meetings.

Mr. Ali runs the investment fund of Saudi Arabia, the rich Arab oil producer. Saudi financial reserves have jumped \$1 billion to \$3.7 billion at the end of 1973, because of oil earnings.

Threat of Collapse

As a group the Arab oil producers are expected to have \$100 billion in their reserves by 1980, less a large share of this may be recycled to oil-consuming countries, experts believe, any nations face a threat of economic collapse.

In Lanka, for example, has seen the price of its prime rice, drop by half while the price of oil imports has quadrupled. Unless it gets some help, it could well lead to financial collapse.

Any Problems Remain

Any problems remain before recycling plan can be put into effect. For one thing, the value the SDR has still to be determined. Experts here disagree which currencies it should be based against and the rate of interest it should pay.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AT&T to Increase Preferred Shares

American Telephone & Telegraph plans to ask shareholders to approve issuing an additional 50 million shares of preferred stock at the firm's annual meeting on April 17 in Minneapolis. AT&T has 750 million common shares and 50 million preferred shares already authorized and most of the preferred shares have been issued. Authorization for the additional preferred shares would provide flexibility to meet capital requirements, AT&T says.

Oxy Touts Its Oil Shale Process

Occidental Petroleum says its recently developed process for extracting crude oil from shale rock could be as much as 87 percent cheaper than competing technology. The cost of extracting crude oil from high-grade shale deposits in Colorado "could be as low as \$1.18 a barrel before amortization of investment," Oxy says. It adds that "similar costs have been estimated at \$1.85 a barrel of shale oil." Oxy says it is encouraged by the interest expressed by the U.S. government in the company's process and adds that "based upon the results of the pilot program for its process, Occidental is prepared to proceed with additional necessary development testing on a commercial scale."

Toyota, Nissan Miss '73 Targets

Toyota and Nissan failed to reach their 1973 production targets because of raw materials shortages and cuts in power supply. Toyota Motor says its 1973 production totaled 2,308 million units, up 10.9 percent over the preceding year, but below the target of 2,35 million units. December production was 170,046, down 9.8 percent from the 1972 month. Nissan production last year was 2,039 million units, up 9 percent over 1972, compared with the target of 2.1 million units. December production declined 1 percent from a year ago. Toyota exports, at 720,640 units, were down 0.5 percent from 1972, while Nissan exported 710,633 units, down 1 percent.

Enka Glanzstoff Turnover Up Sharply

Turnover of the West German-Dutch Enka Glanzstoff chemical fiber group rose 14 percent in 1973, but the oil crisis makes it impossible to forecast sales for 1974, says chairman Berndt Zevenbergen.

An unexpected worldwide boom in chemical fibers in 1973, following two lean years, lifted turnover to 3.3 billion guilders (about \$1.4 billion) from 2.9 billion in the preceding year. However, raw material shortages and rising costs resulting from the oil crisis rule out a prediction for this year, he says. Enka Glanzstoff is 98.5 percent owned by the AKZO group, of the Netherlands. In 1973, Enka Glanzstoff accounted for approximately 35 percent of AKZO's turnover of 8.2 billion guilders. "Enka Glanzstoff's revenues must be raised sharply if production of synthetics is to be maintained," he says. "The degree of capacity utilization and the possibility of passing on cost increases will determine results in 1974."

Renault Output Reaches Record

The French nationalized Renault car company produced a record 1,414,563 vehicles in 1973 despite a strike in the spring and gasoline problems in the autumn. The increase was 7.2 percent over 1972 production. Exports rose to a record 808,255 vehicles, up 13.5 percent from 1972.

Prices at Market Rates, BIS Banker Says

EEC Seen Using Gold to Settle Debts

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The general manager of the Bank of International Settlements (BIS) predicted today that Common Market member states will soon settle their debts in gold at floating prices corresponding to the market value.

Speaking at a banking conference organized by the Financial Times, René Laroze said that other countries including the United States might follow the initiative of the EEC countries.

Against Fixed Price

Mr. Laroze said he doubted that a higher fixed official gold price that would be both "realistic and viable" could be found. "If even the advocates of this course of action have formulated convincing price proposals and the various figures that have been successively put forward have sooner or later been overtaken by the market," he said.

Pointing out that both dollars

and special drawing rights are settled through bookkeeping entries, Mr. Laroze contended that some nations would want gold, which could not be blocked by governments as dollars and SDRs can.

He said that in the case of oil-producing countries, "it is extremely doubtful whether they will be willing to accumulate the bulk of their foreign earnings in currencies or SDRs."

The BIS manager said that be-

cause European countries face floating prices corresponding to the market value.

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Big Five Hold Secret Talks on Crisis Effects

ROME, Jan. 19 (Reuters)—Finance ministers from five of the world's richest countries and Italy held a secret meeting here last night to discuss the monetary consequences of the international oil crisis, informed sources said here today.

France's Valéry Giscard d'Estaing flew in specially for the meeting and later returned to Paris. He comes back later tonight to attend a ministerial meeting of the International Monetary Fund's ministerial committee of 20 tomorrow.

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Barber, was not at the dinner but was represented by a deputy. The other ministers present were from the United States, Japan, and West Germany. Italy took part as the host country.

Germany Ease Tight Controls On the Economy

BONN, Jan. 18 (AP)—The West German parliament passed a resolution today to loosen some of the economic controls adopted in May, 1973, as part of the government's stability program.

The resolution provides for abandonment of the 1 percent tax on capital spending and reinstatement of the depreciation system for companies retroactive to Dec. 1 as well as the reinstatement of special writeoffs on family housing retroactive to Jan. 1.

These steps were taken to avoid strong setbacks in the unemployment rate and to help those in industrial branches that were especially hard hit by the stability program.

The construction industry has been especially badly hit and several insolvencies during 1973 were attributed to the ban on special writeoffs for family housing which caused a sharp drop in orders.

The commercial vehicles sector was also quite strongly affected by the tax on capital spending.

Company Reports

First Quarter (to Dec. 31) 1973 1972

Revenue (millions) 564.2 476.4

Profits (millions) 16.20 14.20

Per Share .099 .085

Fourth Quarter 1973 1972

Revenue (millions) 425.4 406.7

Profits (millions) 23.3 18.4

Per Share .083 .067

Year Revenue (millions) 1,665.0 1,500.9

Profits (millions) 85.0 66.0

Per Share 3.45 2.40

Fourth Quarter 1973 1972

Revenue (millions) 323.6 244.0

Profits (millions) 13.40 2.84

Per Share .066 .010

Year Revenue (millions) 1,281.0 990.8

Profits (millions) 44.54 13.06

Per Share 2.17 0.63

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Per Share 2.17 0.63

Sterling Falls To New Low Despite Rally

Moderate Intervention Seen by Central Bank

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The pound sterling rallied slightly in late trading today after overseas concern about Britain's industrial crisis and fears of a snap general election helped send it to new lows against the dollar.

The pound at one point was depressed to \$2.1625—a drop of seven cents in two days and an exchange rate loss of 10 percent since last September.

But it steadied at \$2.1785 by the close compared with \$3.1975—the previous record low set yesterday—and also won back some ground in forward markets.

Estimates of support for sterling by the Bank of England varied widely. But many dealers believed that after an early wave of pressure, the bank may have to limit today's reserve losses to a relatively light \$50 million to \$75 million.

Weakening the pound were the continuing labor troubles and published reports that Britain may have to seek a big loan from the International Monetary Fund to meet its growing oil bills.

Further gloom was added by Gordon Richardson, governor of the Bank of England, who said yesterday that Britain faces years of relative austerity with no rise in the standard of living if the nation's widening trade deficit is to be corrected. Reports of the loan followed his comments.

Meanwhile, the dollar, which has been rising steadily since November and moved up steeply Monday and yesterday, leveled off today and closed slightly down on most European markets.

Dealers in Frankfurt said the dollar apparently had risen too rapidly this week, and therefore suffered at least a temporary setback.

In New York, the dollar eased from opening levels against the leading European currencies amid some speculation that the Federal Reserve had been in the market selling dollars to stem its rise of the past few trading sessions.

However, other dealers felt that the dollar's downside move merely reflected "natural profit-taking" after yesterday's strength and discounted speculation that the Fed was in the market.

CBI Optimistic

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Leaders of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) today rejected predictions that Britain's economy might deteriorate sharply in February because of the country's current industrial strife.

Most of British industry and commerce is on a three-day work week because of power shortages. The CBI said it expects a ban on overtime work by the country's coalminers.

The CBI leaders said that if coal, steel and electricity supplies continued at their current reduced rates a gradual decline in industrial output would occur in February and March rather than the "catastrophic" drop predicted by some.

Campbell Adamson, the CBI's director general, told newsmen that industry is maintaining output at about 70 to 80 percent of normal.

He said British Steel Corp. told a CBI council meeting today that steel output in the first two weeks of this month had been 70 to 75 percent of output in the like period of 1973, a less sharp fall than had been feared.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here Jan. 16, 1974

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Norman S. Orwat



Carleton M. Stewart

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Norman S. Orwat has been named president of Lockheed Aircraft (Europe) S.A., based in London. He will also assume responsibilities held by Charles de Bedts, who will return to California as vice-president, commercial marketing, for Lockheed-California Co. Maurice M. Egan, whom Mr. Orwat succeeds, will also return to California. Mr. Orwat was previously based in Paris as vice-president of Lockheed-Europe.

International Energy Bank (IEB) has announced the following appointments: Chief executive, Edward E. Mootz, who has been executive vice-president of Republic National Bank of Dallas since 1967; general manager, Britain, James Young, on loan from Bank of Scotland, where he is joint general manager; marketing manager, Patrick Connolly, on loan from Republic National Bank of Dallas, where he is vice-president in the petro-

leum and minerals division; operations manager, Graham Williams, on loan from Barclays Bank International, where he is assistant manager of the Euro-branch department.

Carleton M. Stewart, a senior vice-president of First National City Bank, has been appointed senior vice-president for Citicorp and Citibank in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Scandinavia. He succeeds Roy H. Dickerson, senior vice-president, who will coordinate Citicorp's relations with corporate clients in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

T. A. de Wertheimer has been named president of the newly formed French property company Cubitt Estates (Europe) SA, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cubitt Estates Holdings Ltd. of London. He was previously managing director of Previews Inc. in Europe.

IBM, another firm spot, climbed 4.5 to 243.4. Yesterday, it reported higher earnings for the fourth quarter and full year.

Burroughs picked up 5.3 to 192.3. Polaroid 2.3 to 77, and Xerox 1.4 to 112.1.

Du Pont rose 2.1 to 165 among the chemicals, while General Motors and Ford advanced a point or more in the autos.

AT&T picked up 1.9 to 153.4 in the airlines group, which was the subject of favorable comment in a Reuters report.

However, gold mining shares retreated, although they showed some recovery from early levels after an upturn in the price of gold bullion in London.

Dome Mines was off 5.8

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American Stock Exchange Trading

100s.	High Low Last	Net Change	100s.	High Low Last	Net Change	100s.	High Low Last	Net Change	100s.	High Low Last	Net Change
3	6 1/2	1/2	10	1 1/2	0	17	1 1/2	0	24	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	11	1 1/2	0	18	1 1/2	0	25	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	12	1 1/2	0	19	1 1/2	0	26	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	13	1 1/2	0	20	1 1/2	0	27	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	14	1 1/2	0	21	1 1/2	0	28	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	15	1 1/2	0	22	1 1/2	0	29	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	16	1 1/2	0	23	1 1/2	0	30	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	17	1 1/2	0	24	1 1/2	0	31	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	18	1 1/2	0	25	1 1/2	0	32	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	19	1 1/2	0	26	1 1/2	0	33	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	20	1 1/2	0	27	1 1/2	0	34	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	21	1 1/2	0	28	1 1/2	0	35	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	22	1 1/2	0	29	1 1/2	0	36	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	23	1 1/2	0	30	1 1/2	0	37	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	24	1 1/2	0	31	1 1/2	0	38	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	25	1 1/2	0	32	1 1/2	0	39	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	26	1 1/2	0	33	1 1/2	0	40	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	27	1 1/2	0	34	1 1/2	0	41	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	28	1 1/2	0	35	1 1/2	0	42	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	29	1 1/2	0	36	1 1/2	0	43	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	30	1 1/2	0	37	1 1/2	0	44	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	31	1 1/2	0	38	1 1/2	0	45	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2	32	1 1/2	0	39	1 1/2	0	46	1 1/2	0
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3	6 1/2	1/2							95	1 1/2	0
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3	6 1/2	1/2							97	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2							98	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2							99	1 1/2	0
3	6 1/2	1/2							100	1 1/2	0

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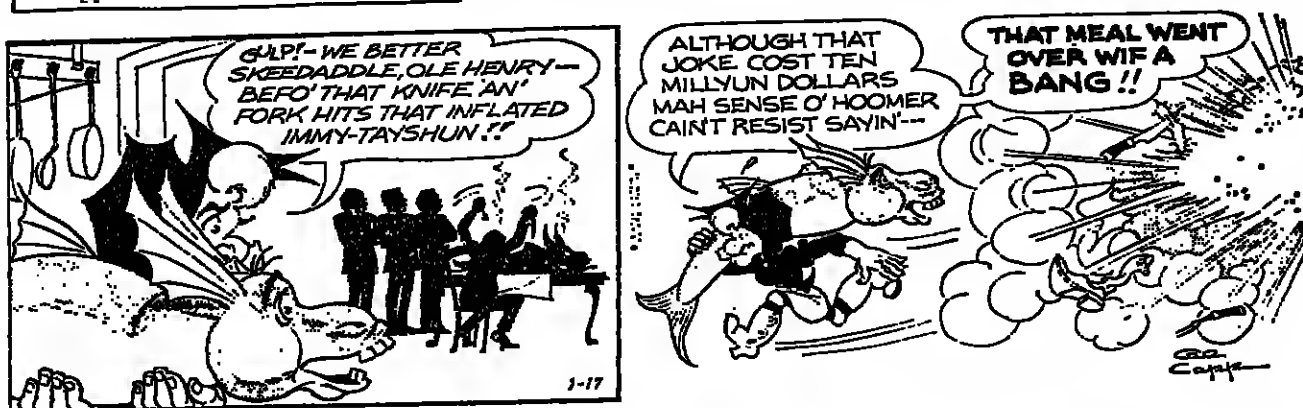
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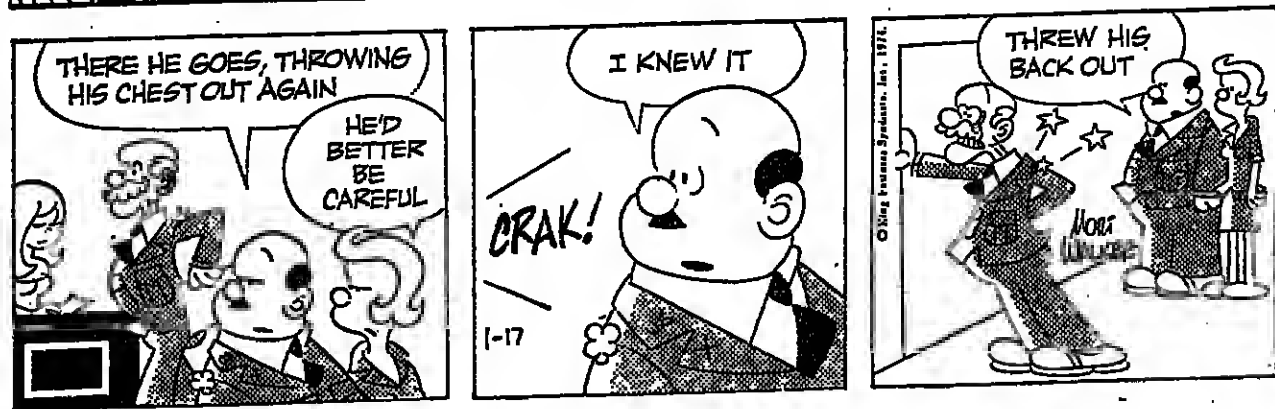
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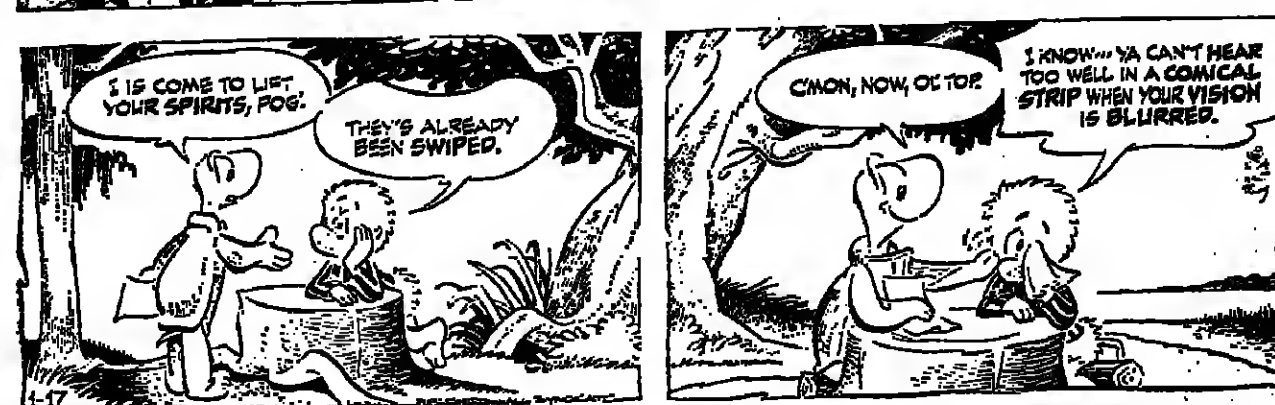
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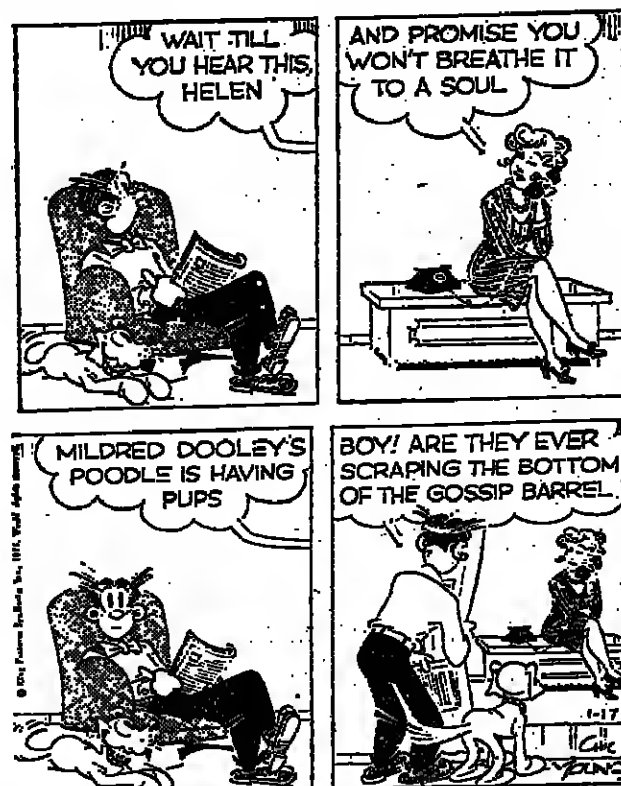
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A beginner learns that in no-trump he should develop the longest combined suit in the partnership hands. This is a good general guide, but he eventually finds cases in which solidity is more important than length. A case in point is the diagramed deal, taken from George Coffin's famous collection of single-dummy problems.

North has a close decision in responding to one diamond. Most players would bid one no-trump or two clubs, but there is nothing wrong with two diamonds for four-card major bladders. Those who insist on five cards for major-suit openings would have to worry about the possibility that opener has 4-4-3-2 distribution, and that two diamonds would be a three-three fit.

All roads would lead to three no-trump, although perhaps not from the South side. With the auction shown, West leads a

heart and South may well think that nine tricks will prove easy to make. If he complacently takes a diamond finesse at the second trick, he will have occasion to complain about the fate that gave East two tricks in diamonds.

A more experienced South will consider the chances of developing clubs instead of diamonds. The club suit appears good for four tricks, but the difficulty lies in making use of them before the defense can make heart tricks.

A neat solution is available. South must make sure that his second heart trick is won in the dummy rather than in his own hand. After winning the first trick he must cash two club winners and then lead to the diamond ace. On a third club lead West is in, his heart ace, and South has nine tricks: four clubs, two hearts, two spades and one diamond.

This line of play, a far from obvious one, guarantees nine tricks against any distribution of the opponents' cards.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HYPON

REESH

SILAMY

CIPTED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LEGAL MILKY VACUUM DEADLY

Answers: Could be a depression in the country - A VALLEY

BOOKS

THE AMBASSADOR AND THE SPY

By Vincent Bromé. Crown. 245 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

It was a sensible precaution to print the words "a suspense novel" on the cover of "The Ambassador and the Spy," because the book is so well written that many readers might never have known. Though guns are fired and one of the two principal characters is a spy, Bromé's book could, if he chose, have come naked into the world as a novel without the qualifying adjective.

In fact, I wonder why all novels should not have this encouraging legend on their covers to remind readers that suspense is as much the business of art as it is of entertainment. Have you read the suspense novel "Crime and Punishment" by Fyodor Dostoevski? "The Good Soldier" by Ford Madox Ford? "Moby Dick" by Herman Melville?

"The Ambassador and the Spy" opens with a man named Robinson, a British embassy, demanding sanctuary. Only a few minutes behind him are other men, determined to shoot him down. He does not know though that they are the lesser threat, that in the embassy he can save his skin only as the spy of losing his

The embassy is in "Verolia," a small country under the influence of the Soviet Union. The British and the Verolians have been negotiating an important "chromium" deal—while is no more obscure than anything else in today's essential negotiations.

The ambassador can't do that, and so he tries to find out what it is that makes Robinson so valuable to them. When asked about his allegiances, the spy answers: "I work for the side that tolerates me." His purpose in this life is, he says, "to accommodate death." His identity, or

character, he dismisses as a mere "cover." And all the while, as he speaks to the ambassador, "his expressionless face managed to convey a—was it a vacancy?—as if he were in another place listening simultaneously to a quite different and much more profound conversation."

The ambassador is troubled by the erosion of values. "The infinite perspective of speciousness," which the spy represents, while Robinson is unmoved by the erosion of his nihilistic efficiency in the conventional chaos of the embassy. Life here is being undermined not by the tension of residing in a hostile country, but by another sort of strain altogether: by sex.

The first secretary's wife is having an affair with a Verolian intelligence agent disguised as a lawyer. The ambassador's secretary—whose clothes are "almost transvestite in their determination to impose femininity on her flat chest and square shoulders"—is having an affair with another Verolian intelligence agent disguised as a journalist. The military attaché is drinking himself to death, trying to repress his homosexuality.

The ambassador's wife, who is cheated of her conjugal rights by the pressures of her husband's career, falls to teasing the spy, who has a "mother fixation." The ambassador himself is frustrated by his teen-age daughter who—in spite of her feminist and anticapitalist convictions—wants him to finance an abortion. If I read him right, Bromé is insinuating that democracy gives rise to particular types of behavior.

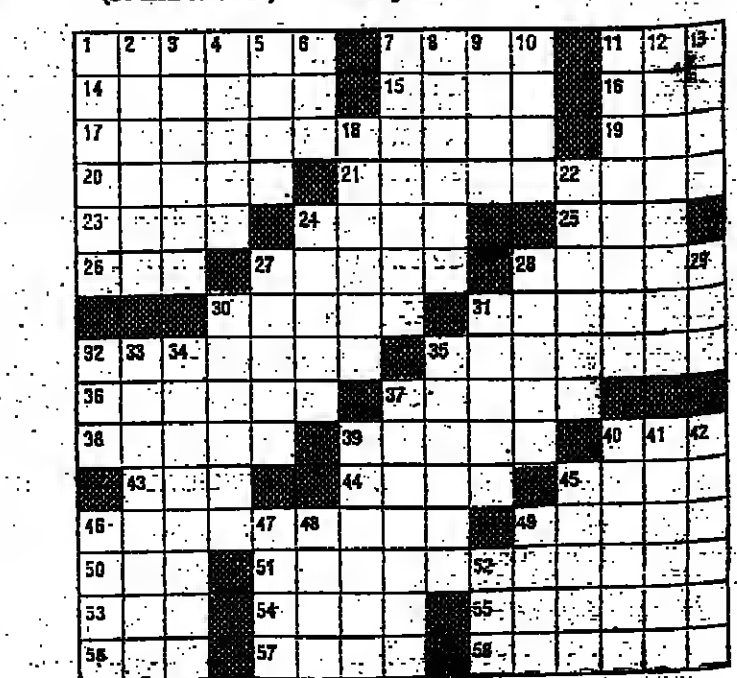
The figure of the ambassador dramatizes the death of one type, and Robinson the birth of another. The diplomat's life is little more than a neurotic expressed in a compulsive ritualism, the spy's symptomatology is to submerge himself in an equally compulsive efficiency. Yet each of these men is, in his own way, a hero. And halfway between equidistant appetites, lies humanity. Just a diffident footnote. With a less accomplished author, it would be precious to point this out, but I can't bear to see some of Mr. Bromé's quality misquoting as "went ahead to lie" Sir Henry Wotton's delightful pun: "An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth." Since I'm sure he appreciates the difference, it can only have been a slip.

Mr. Broyard is a critic for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

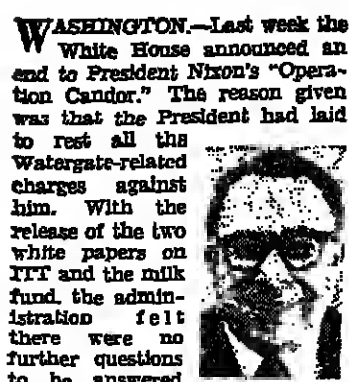
By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 San Francisco's Gate
 - 7 Hacks
 - 11 Metric measures
 - 14 Indolent
 - 15 Ashes
 - 16 Sports group
 - 17 Historic Greek gate
 - 19 Recipe measure
 - 20 Skater Sonja
 - 21 Awkward
 - 23 "Car Name," e.g.
 - 24 — on scene
 - 25 — mode
 - 26 College degree
 - 27 Excuse or Halley's
 - 28 Nonworker
 - 30 Marsh birds
 - 31 Moves a little
 - 32 Redstone, for one
 - 35 Revives
 - 36 Sell down the river
 - 37 Navigation system
 - 38 Not give — (be disinterested)
 - 39 Concerns
 - 40 Member of a British group
 - 43 Swimsuit part
 - 44 Operates
 - 45 Celebration
 - 46 Washington
 - 49 Frederick's John
 - 50 Onassis
 - 51 Heavenly landmark
 - 53 Quixote
 - 54 Tail
 - 56 Take out
 - 58 Language
 - 57 Record
 - 58 Ran out slowly
 - 12 Item for a Spanish dancer
 - 13 Movie extra, for short
 - 18 Original
 - 22 — gate
 - 24 Kind of eel
 - 27 Arthur Doyle
 - 28 Alexandre, père or fils
 - 29 Within Prefix
 - 30 Sawfish snouts
 - 31 Tires
 - 32 Arab garment
 - 33 German ace of
 - 34 Setting out
 - 35 Dogwood
 - 37 Toulouse
 - 39 African villager
 - 40 Forage grass
 - 41 Peace treaty
 - 42 Felt
 - 45 Sweetheart
 - 46 Proceed slowly
 - 47 Brought a message; Abbr.
 - 48 French jay
 - 49 Baseball's Tommy
 - 52 Time periods



Art Buchwald

Farewell to Candor



Buchwald

WASHINGTON.—Last week the White House announced an end to President Nixon's "Operation Candor." The reason given was that the President had laid to rest all the Watergate-related charges against him. With the release of the two white papers on ITT and the milk fund, the administration felt there were no further questions to be answered about Mr. Nixon's role in the strange political happenings of 1973.

There was a certain amount of sadness in Washington when the White House made its announcement. The shutting down of Operation Candor was the special staff of the White House who had worked so hard to bring the truth to the American people.

I went over there to see how they were taking it. Some secretaries were crying, several press agents were cleaning out their desks. One Madison Avenue man was passing around champagne.

Herman Diogenes, who had headed up the operation, was shaking hands with his staff. "Don't worry," he told a mimeograph operator, "if the President ever decides to tell the truth again, we'll call you back."

"What do you want me to do with this photograph of Rose Mary Woods showing how she crashed the 18-minute tape?" a secretary asked.

"Throw it away," Diogenes said. "It served its purpose."

"Should I put these copies of the President's income tax returns in a file box?" another secretary asked.

No, sure thing. Somebody said anti-Nixon historians might try to make something of it.

"What do you want me to do with this picture of Lincoln?" an office boy asked.

"Put it in the file box. We may need it again."

"It must be tough to close down an operation like this," I said to Diogenes.

"It breaks your heart," he replied. "Operation Candor will go down as one of the great achievements of the Nixon administration. We took a President whose credibility was at its lowest ebb, whose statements were being questioned every day, whose finances were muddled by conflict-of-interest evidence, and we proved he was not a crook."

"How did you do it?"

"By being completely frank with the American people. The President decided that certain questions of impropriety had to be answered. At Disney World he said he had never taken advantage of any of the usual tax gimmicks that most Americans use, such as cattle, real estate and interest. He told the governors there would be no more bombshells over Watergate, and except for the 18-minute hum on one tape, there were none. He said he would explain his dealings with ITT and the milk fund to everyone's satisfaction—and he did. Thanks to Operation Candor, the Roper poll revealed last week, a whopping 31 percent of the American people do not believe that the President is guilty of any of the serious charges made against him."

"And you did all of that right here in this office?" I asked in amazement.

"I guess you could say that," Diogenes admitted. "But we couldn't have done it without the President. When you've got an impeccable product to sell, it's a lot easier. If you want the truth, we were victims of our own success. When I finished this staff for Operation Candor, I thought it would take three years to refute all the terrible things that were being said about the President. You can imagine my surprise when it took only three months to lay every charge to rest."

"What do you plan to do now that Operation Candor is over?" I asked Diogenes.

"I think I'll go back to my old job."

"What's that?"

"Selling used cars."

Mary Blume

The Projects, Past and Future, of Ustinov

PARIS (AP).—Anyone who does as many things as Peter Ustinov (if indeed anyone else does) expects to be criticized by specialists and to be dismissed as one who can do everything because it all comes too easily to him. Actually, it doesn't.

"It's horribly difficult," says Ustinov in his Paris living room. He has shaved off his beard because he wants to travel light. "I don't make it seem effortless. I don't think I can do it." On opening nights, for example, while everyone else trembles with nerves, Ustinov always acts icy cool. "I must look like the Boston Strangler," he says.

Ustinov has more opening nights than anyone and in more places, the latest having been at the Paris Opera, where at the invitation of Rolf Liebermann he staged and designed the sets and costumes for Massenet's "Don Quichotte," an opera rarely heard that the only recording Ustinov could find was Yugoslav, incomplete and took eight weeks to arrive.

When the dusted-off opera was previewed at a UNESCO gala last weekend the Paris critics didn't much like it. (The official premiere was Wednesday night.) "They said I betrayed Massenet," Mr. Ustinov says. "The only safe way not to betray him is not to play him, which the French have done with great faithfulness for some time."

Except for the familiar war horses, Massenet is not much heard. "In the French music library, which is in many ways admirable, there is only a tiny space devoted to Massenet and no picture except a nasty contemporary caricature. While Paul Le Flem gets a picture seated at his desk."

Paul Le Flem! Come now, you're just made him up. Ustinov denies it and fetches the Larousse dictionary which has, indeed, a picture of the composer sitting at his desk while Massenet skulks smally on an opposite page.

It is entirely possible that Peter Ustinov will be invited to conduct the works of Paul Le Flem one day, but at the moment he feels, for so genial and kind a man, rather cross at the Paris critics' suggestion that, as he puts it, he is "tampering with their property even if they don't touch it themselves." It is interesting. Ustinov continues reflectively, how certain foreign words pass into other languages because they are too characteristic to be translated. "Imbroglio," he says. "I took the Italians to invent that. And fair play. And laissez-faire and chauvin."

Opera presents a great attraction and peril to men of the theater. Singers, says Ustinov, are easier to direct than actors



Peter Ustinov

...next opera in 1975.

because they are better prepared and are used to stepping in at a moment's notice. The only slight disadvantage is they are so obnoxious they do not question the director. "They do anything so they can go on singing," Mr. Ustinov says.

"Opera," he says, "is a dream for a director because you can have all the things that are more shattering than when people are just speaking. On the other hand," he adds, "there are no sustained psychological insights. That's not what it's for."

"It's all experience," he says. "The stage itself seems so tiny after opera. One probably risks doing things in a more daring way." Part of the interest of opera is that it is in many ways abstract, Ustinov says. "Much of it is killed stone dead if you understand the words." He breaks into song: "I will hold myself constantly ready to sing." He is kidding. But she's usually rather big and the house is made of bamboo shoots, it's all quite difficult.

His Debut

Ustinov made his opera debut staging three short works at Covent Garden at the height of Sir George Solti (one of them was a 19-minute monodrama by Schoenberg in which he thoughtfully kept the soloist still and moved the scenery around him). He has also mounted a "Mao Tse Tung"

last summer did a "Don Giovanni" at Edinburgh which had a mixed reception.

He was thought a terrible farceur for including two policemen in the finale of "Don Giovanni." He says they are in the script and, as they had nothing else to do in the finale, he had them measure the hole through which the don disappears. "After all," he says, "it's called a drama, not a comedy."

"I think Mozart had a sense of humor. I think he'd be appalled by some of the performances now with Freudian overtones and undertones by the Jung in heart."

Ustinov seems to have more ancestors (including an Ethiopian-Swiss grandmother) than anyone, so it is no surprise that one of them composed the triumphal music for the entry of the allied troops into Paris in 1814. "Not because he was a particularly good composer, but because he was a particularly fast one," Ustinov says. No one had expected Napoleon to be defeated quite that soon and so an extremely rapid composer was required.

Ustinov has no English blood. "I don't need it, I have the passport," he points out. He considers himself a mongrel and is a great advocate of mongrelry against purity. "Purity," he has said, "like perfection is an ideal which carries within it the seeds of nothingness, of vacuum, of death. . . . It is merely an artifact of the conventional imagination, an abstract ideal of the pious aspiration of fanaticism, the sterile gauze, the medicated wool pulled over our eyes by dangerous men, inquisitors, cranks, mischief makers, self-appointed agents of God."

How much, suggests Ustinov, we all benefit from mixtures, from mongrelry. "We buy German cars because of the workmanship by Turks," he points out. "Or the royal houses, only the Russians and Yugoslavs have picked up mongrelry from their own kind. The Swedes even selecting one of Napoleon's marshals to preference to anything they could find nearer home."

Impartial View

If Ustinov's mongrelry is in part the root of his versatility, it also allows him an impartial view of the world's problems and, to say, he is as worried as anyone.

"There is an awful feeling of code," he says. "What we know is slowly drifting away from us. I think it's quite clear everyone's playing the game by different rules." In a few days Peter Ustinov leaves Paris for several dozen projects, including a play he is writing. His next opera production will be a Rossini work in Hamburg in 1975. "That seems soon enough," he says.

PEOPLE: John Wayne Takes on Students of Harvard



John Wayne (top center) in snowball barrage.

Actor John Wayne, 66, chomping on a cigar, rumbled into Harvard Square Tuesday on a 13-ton Army personnel carrier to take on the students of Harvard University. It was, said Wayne, "a little like being invited to lunch with the Borgias."

Wayne showed up in answer to a dare from the Harvard Lampoon to be questioned after the premiere of his new film "MCO" in Harvard Square Theater, Cambridge, Mass.

On the way he was greeted with grins, cheers and snowballs flung from dormitory windows. "Right on, Duke!" some of the crowd yelled as members of Troop D, of the 5th Armored Cavalry, halted away the snowballs. Wayne stopped smiling only when about 20 Indians tried to block his path—protesting the roles allotted to Indians in films. Police cleared them away, and there were no arrests.

A military spokesman said that the reason the cavalry reservists got involved in Operation Wayne was that it was good public relations. Also, "The 5th Cavalry fought in many of the battles that John Wayne fought in the movies."

Inside the theater there were more wisecracks than debate. "What do you think of women's lib," someone asked. "I think they have a right to work anywhere they want to go. (Long pause) . . . as long as they have dinner ready when I get home." President Nixon never given you any suggestions for your movies? "No,"

they've all been successful."

Then the Lampoon presented him with an award for his nerve in appearing in the "Borgias" but it's real hair."

"He was fantastic," said Lampoon editor Walter Isaacson. "He's tough. I guess if he can handle all those cowboys and Indians, he can handle us."

Planiar Liberec, 54, is being sued for \$1.5 million by a former Moulin Rouge chorus girl who claims she was defamed by his published account of their romance. Jeanne Bie-Bien, 34, filed suit in a Los Angeles court Monday saying that Liberec, who recently published autobiography got her all wrong. She claims that the account of their relationship implies that she was the entertainer's girlfriend, had been seduced and had used their relationship for her own publicity gain. In his book, Liberec said that he and Bie-Bien co-authored a series of syndicated articles entitled "My Dates With Liberec." In his autobiography, the pianist wrote, "What finally broke me down and cooled me off was the discovery that Jeanne had been paid a tidy sum by the newspaper syndicate to let them publish the details of our romance."

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